Meeting of the Democrats.

THE BALL ROLLING.

Cabinet before the Bar of an Indignant People.

dress of the National Democracy to the Country.

ters of Judge Bronson, Hon. Daniel S. Dickin. son, Hon. John B. Weller, James Maurice, Judge Beardsley, and Others.

Cutting, Hiram Walbridge, Mike Walsh,

last two or three months, to exof the people upon the conduct of the ld last evening in Metropolitan Hall. The

oe, as they came upon the stage, they were

thy Daly, who nominated

MAYOR WESTERVELT FOR PRESIDENT. is nomination was received with repeated cheering other demonstrations of approval. When the cheets subsided, the PRESIDENT addressed the meeting a

d subsided, the PRESIDENT addressed the meeting as lows:—
Fellow citizens, I thank you for the honor conferred on a in electing me presiding officer on this occasion. We we assembled this evening for the purpose of congratuing each other, and our national democratic brethren roughout the Union, on the recent triumph in this ate of our principles, the principles contained in Present Pierce's inaugural; and also of expressing our sements on the great national question, involving, as I lieve, the stability of the Unios. These are the principles which in my judgment, are the best calculated to ay all sectional feelings, and at the same time, the in ones on which our Union may safely rest; the only inciples by which harmony may be secured; and the ly ones which shall carry the ship of State safely ro the storms and perils which may hereafter surnad to

fr. John R. BRADY then came forward and read the folng list of vice-Presidents and Secretaries of the meetwhich was afterwards put and carried :--

Se-Presidents and Secretaries of the mee
fterwards put and carried:

VIGE-PRESIDENTS.

A Moore,
Sawuel Auld,
John Y. Savage,
Hubbell,
George A. Shufeldt, Jr.,
A. King,
Geo. D. W. Clinton,
Iartz,
R. O'Reilly,
Ilen,
James G. Smith,
John J. Harrison,
V. George F. Alden,
Dr. Wm. Rockwell,
Isabrouck, Dr. Francis Fleet,
V. George F. Alden,
Dr. Wm. Rockwell,
Isabrouck, Dr. Francis Fleet,
V. George F. Alden,
Dr. Wm. Cammings,
John J. Harrison,
Wm. D. Craft,
Wm. D. Craft,
Wm. Cammings,
A. Thomas J. Hogan,
John P. Dodge,
Martin D. Sonner,
Alfred Johtins,
Thomas Wheelan,
Michael Yaomey,
Charles D Msad,
J. R. H. Winnlow,
James S. Libby,
Jehn Caffrey,
Anthony Degro,
Ayraham G. Crasto,
George E. Baldwin,
Ulyase D. French,
James Gallager,
John G. Kip.
Jerome B Fl'zgerald,
John W. Boyce.
Herry Smith,
George G. Byrom.
James Glasger,
John G. Kip.
Jerome B Fl'zgerald,
John W. Boyce.
Herry Smith,
George G. Byrom.
James Gallager,
John G. Kip.
Jerome B Fl'zgerald,
John W. Boyce.
Herry Smith,
George G. Byrom.
James Gallager,
John G. Kip.
Jerome B Fl'zgerald,
John W. Boyce.
Herry Smith,
George G. Byrom.
James Gallager,
John G. Kip.
Jerome B Fl'zgerald,
John W. Boyce.
Herry Smith,
George G. Byrom.
James Slavin,
Gearret H. Stryker, Jr.

BS.
Jeseph Blackburn.
Charles F. Sakment. d 1—Abraham Moore,
Josiah W. Brown,
2—John J. Tait,
George E. Hubbell,
3—Ebeneser A. King,
Peter B. Wartz,
4—Dr. Phillip R. O'Reilly,
Henry J. Allen,
5—Henry R. Hoffmire,
Patrick Kerrigan,
6—Mathew T. Brenan,
Andrew Nesb.t. -Mathew T. Brena Andrew Nesbit, -John Wurphy, Hugh Smith, Augn Smith

8—Dr. Stephen Hasbrou
Franklin Cooley,
9—Gustavus A. Conover
Joseph Crowell,
10—Henry McCallum,
Algernon J. Jarvis,
11—Andrew Mills,
William Gage,
12—David S. Jackson,
Torrence McGuire,
18—Calvin Sweezey,
William Hanet,
14—James M Bard,
Thomas Fay,
15—James Lea,
Edwin C. Litchfield,
16—Joremiah E. Cary,
William Mead,
17—Jorathan Trotter,
William Mead,
17—Jorathan Trotter,
William Smith,
18—George P. Morris,
O. Godfrey Guniher,
10—Jeremiah Towle,
William Wadaworth,
20—Theodore Martine,
Edward Linnon,
21—Elijah Ward,
John Lynch,
22—Patrick Masterson,
Wm. B. Stienbreiner,

James Slavin,
Garret H. Stryker, J.
SECRETARIES.
Williams,
Franch,
A. Guire,
A. Guire,
A. Guire,
A. George H. Hopkins.
James Hays.
Charles Hants.
Tick,
Thomas Glark.
John McDermott.
Charles W. Boughton.
Edward N. Stewart.
Edward Ferris.
Joseph Geery
Let,
Joseph Geery
Let,
George C. Genet.
Charles A. May.
Francis Dayton.
Charles A. May.
Francis D. J. Miller.
John H. Authon.
Lett,
John G. Butter.
Lett.
Letter Jenney.
George Pean.
Lett.
Letter Jenney.
George Pean.
Letter Jenney.
Letter Je WH. H. Steenoreiner,
SECRET.
2 I — John H. Williams,
2 — John M. French,
3 — Besjamin A. Guire,
4 — Timothy Garrick,
5 — John Whitmore,
6 — Patrick Garrick,
7 — Michael Wall,
8 — Bannel Long,
9 — Jacob Brush,
80 — John Haywood,
11 — Francis J. A. Boole,
12 — Thomas Nugent,
13 — Samuel Hunter,
14 — Theedore Buydam,
15 — John F. Exmett,
16 — Jared Gilson,
17 — Charles A. Magness,
18 — Ward B. Burnett,
19 — Charles A. Magness,
19 — James D. Morgas,
20 — John H. Blunt,
19 — John B. Hassiss next of

22-John H. Blunt, George Dean.

Mr. JOHN B. HARRISH next came forward, and stated peratic State committee had held a meeting hat the democratic State committee had held a meeting coday in the Astor House, and had agreed to an address

o-day in the Astor House, and had agreed to an address o the citizens of the State, portions of which he would read to the meeting. Mr. Haskins then read the following address, being frequently interrupted by demonstrations of applause:

Address.

TO THE DEMOGRACY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

We address you, fellow democrats, in the language of congratulation. We shall do so, we trust, with mode-pation, but with a direct and manly figuress, not un-

former associations for ambitious or selfah purposes, seeking the all ince of the free soil faction, and aiming to carry with them into its ranks all within the reach of their influence or the allurements of their official positions, had not been allog-ther unsuccessful. The insolence, the insisterity, the unscrupulous desire of dominion, and the resort to violence and outrage to obtain it, on the part of the free soil leaders and their allife, had rendered separation as unavoidable as it was desirable and votes in this great contest between power and principle. A body of patriotic men, entering such a contest under such circumstances, with little preparation, without organization, with restricted means, and relying solely upon their principles and the honest impulses of the people—with such combinations arrayed against them, with all the accessories of wealth, official position, travelling emissaries, itinerant orators, belohing personal calcumness and ready alike to instigate violence or to practice imposture, and stimulated by government encouragement and patronage—would have regarded a result far less favorable as a substantial vistory. The Cabinet at Washington, and its subsidised press there, echoing the groundless and impudent assections of their free soil orators and presses here, affected as mush to deride our weakness as to denounce our position. They said we should not pressen these, affected as mush to deride our weakness as to denounce our position. They said we should not pressen the sections of their pressumption, overwhelming defeat and political annihilation. But when these interested and vanning predictions are all overthrown and reversed by the actual result—when, under such adverse circumstances, we show not only more votes than the free soil faction and its combined deserters from the national party, but gratifying results in most of the details, and in nearly every direction—how great is the real triumph, how potent the moral v ctory for the present moment, and how cheering for the future!

Permit us to recall some of the fruits of this great victory.

George W. Clinton, the first of the nominees on the national democratic ticket, leads the free soil and coalition candidate, Issac Verplanck, more than three thousand votes; and we have an average majority over our free soil opponents on the entire ticket for State officers. To the Senate, the national democrate elect eight, and the free soil and coalition but two. To the Assembly, the national democrate elect a decided majority over, the coalition. In five of the senate districts, where the "united democrate candidates were defeated and whige elected, by the defection of the free soil leaders; and in each of them, (and particularly the Columbia and Dutchess district, and the Westchester and Rockiand district, with such an open exhibition of their instincts, that they substituted the name of the whig candidate upon their printed ballots!

It will be recollected, that in the State Convention, of September last, the democratic delegates felt it their duty to separate from a faction, which aimed to seize the control of that body, by the aid of spurious contested seats and the introduction of a band of mercenary rowdies, who were employed there, as they had been in the city of New

carry by the demoratic voices in the districts. A decided majority of the national democratic delegates had been elected to that convection—and their predominance there could only be frustrated by a resort to spurious consteaded and the control of the control o

which is 1848 ranged proudly by the side of the friends of the national democracy, but which, misled now by the false cry of "union and harmony," the want of information through the cefection of the local pre s, and a calculating desire of local office, deserted their old cause and standard, and threw in their majorities to aid the waning fortunes of the coalition. But such results are only mementary exceptions to the generally increased majority for the mattenal cause; and these counties, resuming their national affinities, will return at the earliest occasion to their untural associations. Had the national administration, following out its supposed sympathies and associations, taken its position with the national democracy, in the sontest through which we have just passed, the great body of the former free soil partisans, so far as they claim to act with the democratic party, would have added their

ilberality, and standing upon and maintaining the principles and arowals by which it evoked and obtained power; but it is far nobler to witcess a prompt and gallant resistance to a government, which forget is it fends, renounces its principles, and aims to tyrannize over both. We say this more in server than in anger. We stare facts, without quillication or reservation, but it so opin it of hostility to the Chief Magistrate of the maior, the content of 1852. In all his acts and recommendations to ascert the national-honor or promote the public interests—in all measures for the maintenance of the compromises of the constitution, and for a faithful and equal administration of the givernment—he will receive our cordial co-operation. And if discarding or disregarding the counsels which have placed him in seeming nostility to his early and true friends, he shall place his administration where, from the beginning, it could have stood in proud defance of all effective opesition, we shall not only yield to it an unre luctant support, but hall the change with unaffected gratification.

In view of the results and bearings of this contest, per mit us to urge up n your consideration the indispensable duty of following a pthe labor that has been so will be gus. Although a spirit is shroad that will not sleep, and cannot be repressed, it will need a constant and vigilant sundividuous in the sounders and districts. The want of preparation, and the absunce of effective organization, were olvious in the recent election; and, although a high and generous enthusiasm and determined real may accomplish much, both are greatly sided, and surer results produced, by systematic and organised effort. So much is due to the position you have assumed, the cause promously to vindicate and advance, and the great autional principle on which rests the foundations of your political fabric.

Let no man doubt that this Principle of Nationalism will grow and flourish in this free land. Let no man think that it can be oribed by coalitions, or checke

The address, which was received during its reading with repeated cheers, was unanimously adopted. The followrepeated cheers, was unanimously adopted. The following resolutions were then read by Mr. Ed. West, and after similar expressions of approval were also adopted:—
RESOLUTIONS.
Resolved, That the democracy of the city of New Yerk congratulate the democracy of the fiste and Union upon the magnificent demonstration of democratic strength manifested in the result of the late election. The victory own over the free soil faction is unparalleled in the history of political corrects. Without organization, and relying soils growth and the control of the control of

resolutions were submitted to the meeting. After this, the reception of the following letters by the Committee of

and an to so that white, that the government harpoon might be the precisic revised of self-life and or in the precision of that pure and ominent man, that elevated patrict and faithful public officer. Green C. Bromen; and yet, in price of the terrors implies by the atrength of the national process of the merce of the revenge of the merce are the state administration—in spite of the hopes of the merceary, the malice of the revenge ful and the fears of the timed, the result has vinitested the integrity of our position and corefusion and shame. It has proved that although according to the provert in an as leads with relating penetrate to the heart of the strongest city. Yet, that has free government, as free people. The course of the national democracy is now a plain one. The great moral triumph which they have achieved conveys a lesson repicte with interest and instead principles through all, yele-litudes, and of admendion to those who failer or all on moment of peril. While we are toroed to regret that the State government has passed history of the strongent of the proverty them cannot well be more injurious to democratic principles, or the interest of the State, than it has been by the present solt interest and interest

LETTER FROM JUDGE BRONSON.

New York Nov. 22, 1853

EMEN-Although I must decline the uvitation to cur meeting, allow me to join you in congratulating ocrate of this ciry, and the State at large, on the tory which they have achieved in the late election feet thousand votes when our adversa ice said we that a handful—one hundred thousand votes with to it we administrations, and the patronse of two

mph over all parties and factions which against us is morally certain.

m, very teruly yours. GREENE C. BRONSON.

LETTER FROM JUDGE BEARDSLEY.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19, 1853.

LEMEN—Although I must sak to be excused from ad the de nocratic meeting on Wednesday evening, sel the importance of the occasion, and the magnitude of the consistence of the selection.

tration acts up to the pledges with which it weak it to power and six mindful of the true interests of the party and the country, it will, I doubt not, receive from you, as from all good men, a warm and cordial support. Respectfully your ALEX. C. HORTON, of Georgia.

ALEX. C. MORTON, of Georgia.

ALEXTER FROM COL. HUNT, OF CHARLESTON, S. C.

CHARLESTON, OF GEORGIA.

GENTLEMEN—I beg leave to ackno ledge the receipt of your very kind invitation to attend and address a congratulatory mass meeting of the national democracy, at Metropolitan Hall, in your city, on Wedteeday orening next. I regret that teels health and the urgency of professional business will prevent me from accepting it; but rest assured, gett emon, that sithough I cannot but who us not your face, and they are used to thought cannot be with you in body I am most sincerely with you in sciril. I cannot but relogies at the proud victory of orinciple over error and wrong, and its happy influences will speed to require democracy in our Sixted—I is the proud victory of orinciple over error and wrong, and its happy influences will speed to require democracy. We consider that your victory is our victory, for we are both battling against the combine delegions of free so itsm and abolitionism, and your nobl- and heroic assertion of our constitutional rights entities you to our deepest gratitude. Your disentimalment from the hated and unholy union with the traitorous Van Buren faction, and the recognitive and endorsoment of your policy and views by the approving people of the greet State of New York, august well for the futore properity and success of our party throughout the Union, and its shall and triumphant re-establishment over our common fose—shiggery and abolitionism. I sish you God speed in your moble undertaking.

I am very truly, your fiend and obedient servant.

LETTER FROM EDWIN CHOSWELL, ESQ.

Senvilenen. I have had the pleasure to receive your flat toring invitation to attend and diress a congratulatory meeting of the national democracy, to be held at Retropolitan Hill, on Wednerday evening.

The recuit of the recent election in this State is one of the most significant known in our political his try. The national democracy, onlying the beginning of a series, which will leave free soil and coalition opponents ALEX. C. MURILESTON, S. C.
LETTER FROM COL. HUNT, OF CHARLESTON, Nov. 29, 1832.
CHARLESTON, Nov. 29, 1832.

of the democratic mass: are we greatly indebted for it. Very respectfully your obediens servant.

EDWIN CROSWELL.

LETTER FROM JOHN B. FAY:

ROCHESTER, Nov. 21, 1853.

GENTLEMEN—I have just received your invitation to attend and address a congratulatory mass meeting of the national democracy, to be held at Metropolitan Hall, in your city, on wednesday evening next.

Although not a public speaker, ceuld I conveniently attend I should be happy to be present and form one of your number on that occasion.

This movement on the part of the organization which you have the honor to represent, meets my cordial approbation, and I can cheerfully usite with you in all proper demonstrations of gratification upon the recent unprecedented triumph of the national democrate may well feel proud, and especially when viewed in connection with the difficulties eacountered of evernmental countenance, patronage, and power. It may well be claimed as a victory unparalloid in our political history. And althoug the election has generally resulted in favor of our old political opponents, the whigs, we cannot but rejoice at the noble position we now occupy—that of the Saste.

The democracy, ever true to their principles, when brought to the tast, have alipped the cable which bound them to the murky amender of free soil and abolition factions, and stand torth as the firm friends of the coastitution and its compromises, and, in the future as in,the past, the upholders and defenders of our glorious Union. I am, gontlemen, very respectfully, yours, &c.

LETTER FROM JAMES MAURICE.

mises, and, in the futures union. I am, gentiemen, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

LETTER PROM JAMES MAURICE.

LETTER PROM JAMES MAURICE.

MARPETR, L. I., Nov 21, 1855.

GENTLEMEN—I have been bonored by your invitation to attend and address a mass meeting at Metropolitan Hall, on the 23d instant, called for the purpose of congravulating our national cemerative brothers throughout the Univ., uses the late brilliant victory obtained in the State of New Yorks and regret that other avocations will depraise service the sure of their greens. My warmen sympothies are with the cause in which you are engaged, and I regard your meeting as eminently calculated to produce a permanent beneficial effect.

Warmen just emerged from one of the most hitter polysical conflicts ever known, conducted under every possible disavantage one. Our position has been menderated to the power of the federal government and of the State administration has been arrayed against us. The insolence of office ever before was so bold and shameless in its "by authority" avewals; sud never were the feares of the indeed and the hope of the needy so thoroughly played upon. Wishout organization, without means, we had no other support than the justice of our cause and the intelligence of the people. On these we relied, and the recult is a glorious triumph. Never in the history of the party had the true democracy of the country greater occasion for rejoicing than they have now, and I treats it will be so improved that future triumphs will be comparatively say. Let us consider a moment our pession and the duty incumbants on us democracy; and, although among the humblest of those who contributed to place our page it is processed the constitution.

and distractful of my ability to say anything worthy ye consideration, I be leave, with your permission, to give a views on this subject.

It is now well ascertained that the nomination of Gener Pierce was brought about by means of one of the most structed with the second pendous intrigues ever played off in any age or country—the spit the election of Mr. Brown and have all been really spit the election of Mr.

Union all, I thank you sincerely for this open hearted, warm greeting. (Applause.) I am a Union man and cherish for the Union that love which should be the chief

seemest government with the domestic concerns of any edited States. (Applause.) I am a States right man, epposed to mullification either as a legal or a rightful remeably to claim under the strictest construction of the constitution. (Applause.) With these antecedents and present views I come here to right to do your budding—to lound the convention of the constitution. (Applause.) With these antecedents and research of the convention of the constitution of the convention of t